Amnsements Co-Night.

RIMISCIMENTS CO-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—S—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—S—" The Merry War."
DALT'S THEATRE—2 and S—" The Country Girl."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and S—" Sharps and Flats."
(ROSTER AND BIALS—2 and S—Dragon Troupe.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" Alpine Roses."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Purim Ball.
NEW PARK THEATRE—S—"Shanghraun."
NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—2 and S—"Confusion."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S—Ministrels.
FTAE THEATRE—S—"1776."
THEATRE COMIQUE—S—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
THALIA THEATRE—S—"1776."
THEATRE COMIQUE—S—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Separation."
UNIVERSITY CLUB THEATRE—1:30—Recitias.
WALLACK'S PHEATRE—9—" Lady Clare."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S—" Across the Continent."
FOR AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S—" Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and S—" The Member for Slocum."

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No. 208 East One-hundred and the west of the day of the No. 208 East One-hundred and the west fathest. A to 4 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenthest., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m.

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Graham has started for Trinkitat. A meeting of British shipowners was held in London yesterday. - The funeral of Mr. Hupt. American Minister to Russia, was held in St. Petersburg. = Chicard won the international hurdle race in England. - Nine persons were drowned by a collision at Gibraltar.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday a memorial was presented agains the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill. — Bills were reported favorably in the Senate dedicating the military reservation at Plattsburg, N. Y., to the village for a public park. and to provide statuary and tablets for the Saratoga monument, ____ Bills were introduced in the Senate granting copyright to newspapers: providing for a pub ie building at Saratoga Springs, N. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was amended in the Senate and passed. ____ Iu the House bills were reported for the permanent improvement of the Eric Canal; for the appointment of a commission to test iron and steel; to prevent the adulteration of tea. ____ The House considered further the Naval Appropriation bill.

DOMESTIC.-Charter elections were held in many cities of this State yesterday. - An anonymous circular condemning the college authorities created a sensation at Princeton. - Chinese cigarmakers in San Francisco have been locked out. The Connecticut Prohibitionists held a State Convention. - An abusive newspaper proprietor was ejected from Governor Walter's office in Hartford. = Thurber's oleomargariue factory was burned, = Light is thrown on the failure to arrest young Cash. - A Virginian murdered his wife and three children and then killed himself. = An arrest was made on account of the Scranton election frauds, === The Steamboat Inspectors condemn Captain Wright for the Gay Head disaster, and revoke his license. === A mob has overthrown the city authorities of Allapaha,

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Republican State Committee yesterday called the State Conven ion to meet in Utica on April 23; district conventions for the election of National Convention delegates were favored. President McCosh, Mr. Depew, and others spoke at the Princeton Alumni dinner. The libellers of H. O'Neill & Co. were held for trial. - Mr. Evarts began his argument in the Stokes will case. — Ambrose H. Pardy was arrested for participation in the Brooklyn forged divorces. - Dr. William A. Hammond lectured before the Nineteenth Century Club. The sale of the Murphy Library was continued.

= Several responses to the letters-missive of the opponents of Dr. Newman were received. Matthew Arnold's departure has been postponed by the design in the sailing of the Servia.

Gold value of the legal-tender solver dollar (4124) grains), 85.09 cents. - Stocks fluctuated wildly at higher figures, but closed lower, feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair and warmer weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 23°; lowest, 12°; sverage. 1714".

The plan to give copyright to newspapers has already taken shape in Congress. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday granting to newspapers exclusive right to their news for eight hours after going to press. Any one who infringes this copyright may be sued, and "the damages sustained" by the injured person or association recovered.

There is no need to despair of humanity since the New-Jersey Assembly has began to take anxious thought for its reputation. And there

Governor Abbett to prove that is not a corporation man. The measure in that shape was fated to defeat in the Senate, and citizens of all parties condemned it. So yesterday, after some wholesome reflection, the Assembly reversed itself and reconsidered the bill. The Senate seems disposed to pass some just measure regulating the taxation of corporations. It is likely, therefore, that this important matter will finally be settled satisfactorily-if the Assembly's spasm of sense only lasts.

Graham to Trinkitat, and thence to Suakim, the scaling down of the customs sched-Tokar being relieved, the return of General makes the Egyptian policy of the British Ministry seem more consistent. At least it cannot now be said that while one English general is gress, influenced now as ever by sectional conproclaiming peace and-good will to the natives around Khartoum another English general is slaughtering them near the Red Sea.

Dr. McCosh seems as vigorous as ever, although he has reached three score years farmers is a most insidious one, and protecand ten, and tried some time ago to resign the presidency of Princeton College. His address at the alumni dinner last night at Delmonico's was in his best style, and he scored many points in favor of Princeton. prosperity, they may rest assured that the What was said about the necessity of restraining excesses in college sports was sound common sense. It is a satisfaction to know that at least two of our institutions of learning, Princeton and Harvard, feel sure enough of their positions to take whatever action they believe proper in this matter;-even at the risk of being less attractive than some other colleges to boys whose ambition is to excel in sports rather than in study. Dr. McCosh's speech will be found in full elsewhere in this impression.

Dangerously high water is reported on the lower Mississippi, and fears are expressed that the floods of 1882 will be repeated. It is to be hoped that the danger is exaggerated. The Ohio has rolled down a terrible amount of water; but the other tributaries of the great stream have not been reported as higher than usual. However, forewarned is forearmed. Let the levees be carefully watched, and let the residents of the low districts who were drowned out two years ago take precautions for their strated that the increase of non-agricultural own safety and that of their cattle and flocks. If the worst comes to the worst, the rest of the Nation that is on dry land will of course help the sufferers to the best of its ability, as it has done often before. But the assistance will be given more willingly if it shall appear that these same sufferers did all they could to avert the threatened danger.

Encouraging progress was made in the Assembly yesterday on the bill declaring the Civil Service law obligatory in the cities as well as in the State Departments of New-York. It was ordered to a third reading despite inconsistent opposition of the Democrats. Some of the provisions of this new measure, which is virtually an amendment to the original Civil Service act, are worthy of particular commendation. No changes in the rules once adopted for the regulation of any city can be made without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission. At present any Mayor can make any alterations he pleases. Moreover, no clerk or officer can be employed, even, temporarily, without having passed an examination. Now Mayor Edson's regulations, for instance, are said to permit the hiring of clerks without examination when their service is to be brief and special. Any "practical" politician can understand what an immense amount of patronage these two clauses in the law shut off.

THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION. The work of the State Committee yesterday will be satisfactory to Republicans. Utica is a central and convenient point at which to hold the State Convention, while the date agreed upon, April 23, will allow time for each district to elect delegates to Chicago without interference from the State Convention. District delegates will have to be chosen in conventions held within the fifteen days prior to the meeting of the State Convention, and after twenty days' public notice. As there are fortynine days between the date of the call and the meeting of the State Convention, there can be no complaint of lack of time in which to do the work of electing district delegates.

The committee acted wisely in adopting a resolution providing a plan for calling conventions in the new Congressional districts in which no basis of agreement now exists. It was the clearly expressed will of the last National Convention that its delegates should hereafter be chosen in districts and not by State Conventions. The difficulty in this State grows out of the reapportionment of the Congressional districts, which leaves the new districts without any constituted authority to call a convention or fix the basis of representation. Had the State Committee refused to act in this contingency, it might have been construed as unfavorable to the district plan as approved by the National Convention. Happily, there was a disposition shown yesterday to do everything necessary to carry out the will of the National Convention, and to promote the free choice of district delegates. The resolution adopted makes the basis of representation in district conventions the same as in the State Convention. That is, one delegate to each Assembly district and one additional delegate for each 1,500 Republican votes or fraction greater than 750, cast at the last Presidential election. The objection to this arrangement is that it does not provide for large enough conventions. That of Monroe County, for instance, including the city of Rochester, will be composed of fourteen delegates. But the way is left open for each district to agree upon any other basis of representation that it may choose. Some districts, such as Oneida, have already arranged for larger and more representative conventions.

The State Committee avoided the appearance of any unnecessary interference with the work of the districts, but by recommending the basis of representation and designating who shall call the conventions, it has provided the necessary machinery for the choice of the delegates to Chicago. It is to be hoped that every district will act on the suggestion of the committee and leave no delegates to be chosen at Utica except the four at large.

The committee practically decided that it would be better to hold another State Convention later in the canvass for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors and two Judges of the Court of Appeals. The principal reason governing this decision was that such a convention serves to arouse interest in the canvass, and is effective for campaign work. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in that statement; providing the convention acts wisely. And there is no reason to believe that it will act this year in any other spirit. But the State Convention at Utica can decide for itself whether or not another one shall be held.

The call for the convention has the true ring about it. Every person is invited to take part in the election of delegates who intends to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and | stain from anything that "might confuse our unfair corporation-tax bill, prepared by labor, protecting home industries, and securing would only be warranted but the confused as-

human rights in every section of the country. With the spirit shown yesterday carried through the canvass, in district, State and National conventions, the Republican party will be invincible at the polls in November.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FARMERS. Free traders in the United States address their arguments mainly to the agricultural classes. They appeal to the selfish instincts of farmers. They affirm that a high tariff does not protect the products of agriculture. They assume that the agricultural classes have nothing to lose and everything to gain by ules to the level of the English system of free trade. The Democratic leaders in Considerations, are proposing an alliance between the Southern cotton-field and the Western prairie against the Pennsylvania mine, the New-England factory and the varied industries of New-York. This appeal to planters and tionists cannot afford to have it go unanswered. If they can satisfy the agricultural classes that the economic system has steadily promoted their interests and doubled the measure of their industrial development of the United States, which is already the marvel of the modern world, will not be interrupted or retarded by the abandonment of protection. It was to the farmers of the country that Mr. Mongredien addressed his sophistries in the interest of protectionists must offer their most convincing arguments in favor of the development and diversification of American industries.

A forcible plea of this nature was recently made by the Hon. William Walter Phelps at Trenton. He discussed the relations of agriculture to other industries and proved by official statistics that the prosperity of the farmers, not only of New-Jersey but of the United States, was attributable in large measure to protection. This masterly address, the full text of which appeared in The Tribune, was the most powerful argument which has been addressed to American agricultural classes since Mr. Greeley's fingers were stiffened in death. Mr. Phelps demonpopulation in the States of the Union was accompanied by a rise in the value of farm lands, a rise in the value of farm products constituting the farmer's income, and a rise in the farm laborers' wages. In other words, that farms were most valuable, farmers' incomes largest, and farm-laborers' wages highest in the States where the proportion of agricultural population was the smallest and that of other industrial classes the largest. As the extension of the non-agricultural classes and the diversification of industries are the main objects of the protective system, the prosperity of farmers and farm laborers was in this way shown to be directly dependent upon the economic system for which the Republican party is responsible.

Mr. Phelps's conclusions are fully confirmed by the February report of Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture. In that pamphlet and in the December issue of the same series are presented diagrams which bring these facts clearly before the reader's eyes. The general principle is this: values in agriculture, whether of land or produce, income or wages, are enhanced by an increase of non-agricultural population. The proof is furnished by a series of tables illustrated by diagrams, the States and Territories being divided into four groups for purposes of comparison. The following table, which we make up from the two reports, gives a general synopsis of the results:

AGRICULTURE AS AFFROT D BY OTHER INDUS-TRIUS.

Population value of Income wages in non-agriculture. Farms farmers laborers. Formulation per acre. farmers laborers.

This is a practical demonstration of the principle that agriculture thrives in proportion to the increase and development of other a Continental league, including Russia, Gerindustries. In communities where agriculture is almost the only industry land is cheapest, the farmers' profits are smallest, and the farmlaborers' wages are lowest. As the proportion of agricultural population diminishes from 77 to 58, 42 and 18 per cent, there is a corresponding rise in the values of land, farm produce, income and wages. The development of home industries has invariably exercised a favorable influence upon agriculture. What is true with reference to individual States and communities is equally valid with reference to the country as a whole. If British book writers could have had their way. Americans would have devoted themselves exclusively to agriculture, furnishing England with food products and the raw materials of manufacture, and taking in return manufactured articles. That policy would have been equally disastrous to American agriculture and to the general prosperity of the country.

A NOTABLE FALL FROM GRACE, The notorious imprecatory message that Governor Cleveland addressed to the Senate of last year in regard to his unconfirmed Commissioner of Emigration, called down upon his head a large volume of severe criticism. He was plainly given to understand that he had exceeded his authority, that the Constitution neither in express terms nor by implication conferred upon him the right to bulldoze a coordinate branch of the State Government.

But the message he addressed to the present formed. He allowed himself no latitude in that fused to do more, for the delicate reason that " a more detailed answer might confuse our re-"lations to legislative action and establish a precedent that would hereafter lead to mischief." Obviously these words could be conthe divinity, "that doth hedge a "-Governor, and a tacit confession that the message of 1883, devoted to the excoriation of the Tammany

Senators, was an unworthy State paper. But, alas, the Governor has fallen from grace. It is no longer possible to speak of him as a reits way, as the lurid document of last winter, side, A statesman of another period was accused of inserting " a stump speech in the belly of a resolution." Governor Cleveland inserts a stump speech in the belly of his message. He does worse than that. No longer declining to ab-

Assemblymen were so many schoolboys; he dogmatically asserts his own opinions on the out insimuations as offensive as they are un-

warranted. We are aware that this is a Presidential year, that the Presidential bee is understood to be buzzing in Governor Cleveland's bonnet, and that a man with that sort of bee in his bonnet sometimes does and says extraordinary things. But this excuse is not broad enough to cover this message. It is a bad fall from grace.

AND STILL TILDEN. One of the curious signs of the times is a revival of serious talk about the "old-ticket' among the Democrats. In accordance with the usual rule, this talk has broken out just about the time when this perennial subject of speculation had died out of people's minds, and the public had become pretty well convinced that Mr. Tilden would never give the voters of the country the chance to say whether they condoned the fraud of 1876. There is a singular concurrence of suggestions from all points of the compass that Mr. Tilden ought to be nominated. Mr. Dana, who a few months ago was ready to stigmatize any one proposing such a thing as a worthy candidate for the lunatic asylum, led off the other day with an announcement that the Democratic Convention would probably nominate Mr. Tilden and "wait for his reply before proceeding any further." As the papers came in from other parts of British free trade. It is to the farmers that the country they showed that Mr. Dana was not the pioneer he seemed to be. Members of the National Committee on their way back from the meeting in Washington, and other Democratic pilgrims, had been talking on all sides of the wisdom of renominating the old ticket.

It was a fact of some interest that several of them claimed to have had interviews with "the old man," in which he gave them rather more than a distinct impression that he wanted the nomination. These people were not especially known to fame, and their utterances had not a particularly responsible air, but they had the advantage of seeming to be in tune with the chorus. One of them, a certain Donnersberger, of Chicago, was given to understand by Mr. Tilden that he was disappointed in not getting the nomination in 1880, and that he thought it was due him now. One Clunic, of California, a General, professes to have extorted from the not very coy Mr. Tilden a promise that if "the Democratic party or the people" called upon him he should be willing to "aid" them to the full extent of his power. The Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey, who have just met, are reported to be in favor of "the old ticket" as their first choice. Chairman Oberly, of the Illinois Democratic Committee, reports a feeling throughout the country, except in the South, in favor of Tilden's nomination, if he would give the assurance that he would accept. Mr. Lumpter, the Democratic National Committeeman from Arkansas, says they must have Tilden, and "don't care a cuss whether he is a well man or not." Similar expressions come from all parts of the country, from newspapers, Congressmen, local politicians, etc., showing that there is really a great deal of serious talk of putting the old ticket again in the field.

Mr. Tilden is just seventy years old, and at that age a statute of limitations is supposed to run against Presidential candidates, probably because our statesmen are in the habit of wearing themselves out early, after the American fashion, and we seldom have a politician who dares to think of the Presidency so late in life. Perhaps as a formal and stately farewell to politics, he wishes the nomination tendered to him, which he can then decline. That would be indeed a magnificent testimonial of respect from a great party. It being finished according to the programme The nomination might not be declined.

THE ALLEGED LEAGUE AGAINST ENGLAND The German Ministerial organs intimate that many. Austria, and if possible, France, is about

to be formed "against the maritime and commercial preponderance of England," or, as the Kreuz Zeitung puts it, "to break the insular " supremacy of England, which by the annexation of Egypt has completed the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the commerce of the world and making the Mediterranean sea and Indian Ocean English "lakes." The probability that this portentous preface really introduces a Continental alliance for the objects stated is not great. It may, however, introduce one of those journalistic raids which in these days are apt to indicate the existing state of diplomatic and international meteorology. Such an alliance as is referred to would, if a reality, be incapable of contining itself to legislative and fiscal attacks upon the common enemy. The failure of Napoleon Bonaparte in an almost precisely similar enterprise, at the beginning of the present century, may perhaps not be a precedent quite in point, because Great Britain was then in a position to exercise very much wider influence on the Continent than she could today. But it is clear that a Continental alliance to break down her maritime and commercial power would have to be supported with navies and armies, and could not possibly be determined in any other way, inasmuch as Great Britain would be forced to fight for her existence.

The commercial and maritime power of Senate, a few weeks ago, in reference to the England can only be reduced by restricting her harbor masters, indicated that he had seen the markets and her business intercourse with the error of his Gubernatorial way and had re- rest of the world. The extent to which this could be effected by hostile and prohibitory | H. Pendleton. message—not he. The Senate had asked him legislation is probably considerable, but since for some information in his possession touching the powers adopting such methods must a public matter which was the subject of legis- necessarily hamper their own external commerce lation and to which he had formally directed in the process, the relative superiority of their their attention. He declined to furnish the in- rival would remain much the same, even if the formation. He restated the reference to the aggregate of British trade was diminished, matter contained in his annual message, and re- But no such alliance could produce even this that he might read "Robinson Crusoe" in Defec's much effect unless it included France, and there is no ground for supposing that the assent of France to such a scheme can be obtained. Her jealousy of English influence in Egypt cannot be made to outweigh her batred and fear of strued as an assertion of the dignity, not to say Germany, and her statesmen know that the moment German policy becomes anti-English, that moment the Anglo-French alliance will become intimate, sincere, and effective. In short such a Continental alliance as is talked of cannot include France, and therefore cannot be carried out, for any attempt to put it in formed message-writer. The message he sent operation without her would simply divide to the Assembly on Monday night vetoing the Europe into two immense camps, far too evenly Prison Commission bill was as objectionable, in matched to justify sanguine hopes on either

The rational presumption is that the sudden outburst of the German Ministerial organs against Great Britain covers some less significant grievance. The commercial supremacy of the island kingdom may be a cause of jealousy, but surely not a justification for a combined

sumption that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation that he was a pedagogue and the | to become nervous, for the commerce of the | play, while he himself retired to an accept separation to the pedagogue and the pedagogue an United States is plainly destined to equal and exceed that of England at no distant day, and vexed prison question as facts; and he throws then, according to the new German theory, it would be in order to form an alliance against us.

> On a more careful examination The World concludes that, in its present shape, the newspaper copyright bill is a just and necessary measure. This, we believe, makes the voice of the responsible papers of New-York practically unanimous in its favor. The same thing may be said of the chief papers in every important city of the continent. Wherever money and talent are liberally employed in collecting the news for the benefit of the public, there is to be heard a demand that the results of this enterprise shall not be filched under the very eges of the owners, and turned to the advantage of sleets which make no expenditures for the benefit of the public, and count on sustaining life solely by thefts from those who do. Of all silly cries about 'monopoly," the silliest is that which objects to this bill as creating a "monopoly in news," The field for collecting news is as free as air. Whoever wants to go into it can. Friends of this bill only object to people who refuse to go into it at all, but sneak around the corner and pick the pockets of those who do. How can any honest man fail to agree with them?

> An extremely benevolent lady, Mrs. Margaret Crocker, of California, relict of Judge E. B. Crocker, sometime Justice of the State Supreme Court and later chief counsel to the Central Pacific Rathroad Company, has just completed and handed over to trustees an admirably equipped and appointed Home for Aged Gentlewomen at Sacramento. The house and endowments cost \$100,000, and Mrs. Crocker intends to add other buildings in the future. Every inmate of the Home will have a well-furdished and comfortable room to herself, and there are parlors, reception and dining-rooms to be used in common. Pictures and books have been liberally supplied, and there is every reason to believe that the old ladies will be comfortable in their retreat.

> The painful operation known to politico-medical surgery as the horizontal reduction of Mr. Morrison's conceit is now being pushed rapidly forward. It is understood that Dr. Samuel Randall, who has charge of the case, thinks he may recover. William Eaton, M. D., of Connecticut, shakes his head.

> "Spiritual" ? "Spiritual" ? We don't seem quite to catch your meaning, Mr. Pulitzer. The Herald represents you as asserting that "if Mr. Tildon should be nominated it would be spiritual." Please say it again and say it slowly next time. The die tionaries define spiritual as "incorporeal." Do you mean that the nomination of Tilden would b very thin? A second definition is " not material." Do you mean that if Tilden is nominated it will not be material? A third definition is "relating to sacred things." Do you mean that Tilden has experienced a charge of heart since he read THE TRIBUNE interpretation of the cipher dispatches? Surely a bar'l devoted to purely carnal money can-not be said to relate to sacred things. A fourth definition is " not lay." Do you mean that the nomnation is not Tilden's "lay." Or what do you mean Mr. Pulitzer ?

> It is gratifying to learn that Professor Adler's scheme of tenement-house reform is to be begun forthwith. Nor will a modest beginning at all tend to defeat his philanthropic purpose. Miss Octavia Hill has succeeded in bringing about extensive reforms of the same kind in London, and she began with only one building, and a very small fund for alterations and repairs. What is most needed is a working example of reform, and that can be furnished as well with one house as with fifty.

For the benefit of those who suppose that silver certificates are redeemable in silver dollars only, and that the amount of them in circulation does not affect the ability of the Treasury to pay gold on its obligations, a few figures have been compiled show, ing the receipts of money at New-York, where most of the duties are paid. During the week ending January 5, only 15.2 per cent of the amount received for customs here was paid in silver certificates; the week ending January 19 27.4 per cent was so paid; for the week ending January 26 only 20.5 per cent; for the week ending February 2, 30.3 per cent; for the week ending February 9, 26.2 per cent; for the week ending February 16, only 15.4 per cent; for the week ending February 23, 22.7 per cent, and for the week ending March 1, 25.1 per would be unique in our politics. But if the cent. Thus the average for the weeks named has Democrats go into this theatrical demonstration | been 22.9 per cent; out of \$22,597,084 paid to the they mustn't count too confidently upon its United States at New-York for duties on imports, \$5.185,000 has been paid in silver certificates in stead of gold. The effect has been precisely the same, as respects the ability of the Government to redeem its piedges, as if \$5,165,000 silver certificates had been taken to the Treasury and redeemed in gold. But the receipts of late have been comparatively small; since public attention has been drawn to the subject, the New-York banks seem to have taken in fewer silver certificates, and so have not nad as many to empty into the Custom House,

When Republicans insist that there is such a thing as the Manning Muchine in the Democratic party of this State, sundry Democratic newspapers indignantly deny the impeachment. We l, they certainly will not undertake to impeach one of their own witnesses, and here is what The Rochester I nion, whose editor preceded Mr. Manning as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has to submit upon the point in question; "We learn from The Albany Argus that 'rooms for the New-York delegation to the Democratic National Convention have been seemed at Chicago at he Leland Hotel.' The list of delegates settled upon by 'the machine,' which seems to be getting in its work early, is not given." This certainly looks as if The Union labored under the impression that there was a Manning machine; that it was getting its work in early, and that it proposed to name the delegates to the National Convention. This trustworthy information cannot but prove interesting to Mr. Flower. It is understood that he and the Manning machine never speak as they pass by. At all events, the machine doesn't speak.

An astrologer is endeavoring to encourage or Democratic friends by informing them that on the 8th of July, the date fixed for the assembling of the National Convention, "the position of the heavenly bodies is favorable to their success," The trouble is that there will not be any heavenly bodies about Egypt with one human companion and to get in, no matter how regular his credentials might be he would certainly be ruled out by the Committee on Contested Seats, on the ground that a heavenly body must necessarily represent "the higher politics," and therefore had no place in the convention of a party that sneers at George

PERSONAL

Mrs. Astor continued to improve yesterday, and gave cause for congratulation among her family and friends. She is not yet strong enough to sit

Clemenceau originally studied English in order W. P. Elliott, of Lewiston, Me., is believed to be the oldest editor in the United States. He was born January 12, 1793, and started The Lewiston Gazette

It is not true, as reported, that S. S. Stone, of Cleveland, recently deceased, the search for whose will is exciting some interest in that city, was a brother of the late Amasa Stone. The two families were in no way related.

The memorial bust of the late William Spottiswoode, subscribed for by his former employes, and recently placed in a niche above the principal entrance of Her Majesty's printing office, bears the inscription: "A tribute from the witnesses of a noble

Representative Ochiltree is said to be altogether hisgasted with Bismarck, who he declares is in his dotage. "As for Mr. Lasker," he adds, "he was a great man and a friend of mine. I have been a gnost at his house in Germany, and his brother lives in my town in Texas."

Nestor Roqueplan, who managed the Varieties Theatre in Paris for many years, had an original method of dealing with authors who kept bringing in unsuitable pieces for him to examine. He would that, as the Presidential election will naturally interfers

rated from the room only by a thin curtain, for, he said, complete isolation was necessary for the proper understanding of a composition. But once out of view he went on with his ordinary work, and reappeared only at the last line of the piece of which he had not listened to a word, praised its beauties, regretted that it was " really too good for that theatre; away above the appreciation of the that theatre; away above the appreciation of the audience," and bowed the visitor out. Manuscripts sent to him he never even looked at, but returned them with the same comments, with any other that might occur at the moment. One young author sent him a toll, tied with blue ribbon, which Roqueplan personally handed back some weeks later, saying be had read it carefully, but the dialogue was not sufficiently brisk for his use. Then the author untied it, and lo! every page was blank! The uext piece he offered was accepted.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

WARM PRAISE FOR LOGAN AND FOR PAYNE. Colonel A. S. Everest, attorney, of Atchison, Kan. -Blaine has never been more popular in Kansas than he is now. But he has lost somewhat of prestige by failure Logan will get the vote at the Republican National Convention. He is jolly, whole-souled, brave, dashy, a man of Western wave, who naturally takes with Western people. I think the Republicans will be fools not to nominate Logan. Personally, being a Democrat, I hope they will not nominate him. But I think he is a glorious man-There is a strong feeling among Democrats for the nomination of the old ticket, if cfreumstances will permit. There is a great deal of "fair play" sentiment that would make the old ticket strong. Next to Tilden is Payne, of Ohio. People pin faith to the rising star rather than to the setting sun, and hence Payne has outstripped Mo Donald, Thurman and others. He is a pleasant and al tractive man, who would have the assistance and faith of all the moneyed interests of the country. He has made a success of every personal undertaking of his life. He is modest, fair, easy to approach, and places bimself at once in the good graces of men who call on him. I look

on him as the coming man. MORE BOOKS THAN ROOM John Forbes, Librarian Society Library, There are eighty thousand volumes in this room. The books stacked upon that table are for sale. Two thousand volumes new and old worth from fifteen cents to fif teen dollars. Duplicates, of course, weeded out because there is no room for them on our shelves. Some, you see, were printed in the eighteenth century, others are new and in good condition. This library is the oldest in the city. It has a thousand members and an annual income from all sources of about \$8,000. It is particularly rich in Americana. We need a new catalogue

DISTORTING AMERICAN HISTORY.

Colonel George Loren of Wascongan. I have a son and daughter seventeen and nineteen years of age. They have studied American history in the common school course. In talking with them toe other day, I found them lamontably ignorant of the causes that led up to the civil war. I got hold of their text books and studied them over myself. It was right there that the trouble lay, In making text books for the whole country, publishers have ioninated everything that might offend the Southern people. Consequently they have eliminated much that was history, pure and simple. I found in one book four pages devoted to Lee and one page to Grant. In the readers used in our schools there is an absence of quotation from the great speeches of the war period, and from war literature, at which I was surprised. Books vary much in this as in other respects, but I am giving you my general impression of several books examined. is all wrong. The young generation, in the absence of instruction, will come to think after a time that the South has been abused. Indeed, that sentiment is already growing. I saw its growth noted in a TRIBUSE interview by a prominent statesman only the other day. Our young people should be taught the principles for which the war of the Union was fought. It is part of their inheritance to defend those principles, but the first step is to let the

Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino. - "Falka" will follow "The Merry War" at the Casino. The latter is drawing larger houses than any other opera which we have produced. Something is due to the way we have mounted it, but the music is of a light and agreeable kind. When shall we produce an American operetta ? When we can find good music woulded to good words. There is a great field for the librettist in this country. Its bistery is full of material for the lively satirist or dramatic poet. And there is no lack of musical ability to ollaborate with him. The managers are not to blame. The expense of bringing out a new opera is large-well, to \$7,000. The risk is reduced to a minimum when the manager buys a pronounced European success. The same things, in the musical line at least, seem to please both the American and the English public. But I predict that we shall bring out an American opera at the Casino within a year from now.

THE BEST MICROSCOPES IN THE WORLD. S. Lockwood, naturalist. -in the manufacture of microscopes the United States are easily superior. For lenses, Wales, Spencer and Toiles have a world-wide : The stand now in use everywhere is manufactured in Philadelphia. The optical lanes are the latest improvement made in the instrument. They were invented by The latest important discovery of microscopy is the Bacl us tuberculosis by Koch. It has given rise to the contagion theory of the disease of consumption now gaining ground among pathologists. The posmagnifying are not limited merely by the skill of the lens-maker but by the nature of light. I can conceive an organism so small that even light cannot give its image. Or if the object be an organism its parts will not deflect or reflect the waves of light. Moelier's rulings on glass have been separated at 1-32000 of an inch. There is increasing interest in the work of the microscope. New-York Society has a large and enthusiastic member-

MUSIC.

BROOKLYN AMPHION SOCIETY. Either with a sense of the timeliness of such a proceeding, or from a purely musical motive, the Amphion Musical Society of Brooklyn last night, in a concert at the Academy of Music of city, presented the most striking delineation which has ever been made in music of the romantic side of that people who are now holding the attention of the world on Egypt. Felician David's symphonic ode, "The Desert," was performed with good effect, the choras of the society having the help of an orchestra composed of picked men from the New-York Philharmonic Society. It has been unaccountably long since the highly original and striking work was hat given in the vicinity of New-York, and the Amphion Society did a commendable thing in pringing it back to public attention. It is still unique in the his tory of music, and though its form balks the framers of definitions, there has been for years a general recognition of the wonderful skill with which the spirit of the wandering Arab and his life in the desert has een given musical voice in this composition. Its inspiration was caught an the spot, for it was while about Legypt while cole initial companion and a pisnoforte, that he received the impulses which after a ward produced "Le Desert."

The work was well performed last night under the baton of C. Mortuner Wiske, musical director of the society, the wildness of its correctes being thely contrasted against the voluptions contrasted administration of the maintaining, song by Mr.

corruses being finely contrasted acainst the voluptaons, cotor and plannive times of the ministering, song by Mr. barbard, and the hupressive declamation and lovely tone of siss lamily man; in the Count of the Sherzin.

In the second part of the programme Miss Hattle Louise Simins, Miss Winahi, Wr. William Hattle Louise Simins, Miss Winahi, Wr. William Courney, Dr. Martin and the e-chestra gave a musical entertainment of a misserlaneous energeter. A new composition by Mr. Wiske, "A Father's Laminay," set as a part song for inen's volces, was demanded a second time. The concert ended with a composition by George E. Winning, of Boston, a setting for temposition, or these far and chorus, enrifted "March of the Mouka of Baugor," the words by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. G. M. Denniston, sang the tenor solo, Mr. Whinn, an endite and carness missician, composed the ballant for the Apolio Cab of Boston, winese contrast enabled the Ampulson Society to give the novelry kere.

OPERA NEXT SEASON.

MR, GYE'S NEGOTIATIONS-STATEMENTS ABOUT 1.56 GAGEMENTS PREMATURE.

Mr. Gye has not yet cabled to bis agent, Mr. Lavine, the result of his negetiations with his Lendon directors, in regred to securing the Metropoitism Opera House: but Mr. Lavine expects to hear from him to-day. Mr. Lavine's attention was called to a recently published statement which purported to be based on a private letter from Europe. All the statements as to the actists likely to be engaged Mr. Lavine pronounced unterly without foundation. The idea as stated in the same article, that German will alternate with Italian opera, Mr. Lavine said

was urterly absurd.

At present any statement as to the artists who are likely to form Mr. Gye's company would be entirely promature. The directors of the Opera House have proposed to him the names of several prime donne, and from these he will probably make his selection. He naturally objected to having any definite company proposed to as in that case his difficurities in making terms would be almost insuperable. It has been proposed in his reball, and the subject is favorably considered by the directors.